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LESSON ONE

dialog

First listen to the conversation. Then repeat it after the teacher. Practice it with your friend and memorize it.

David : Morad, it's nice to see you again, this new school year.

Morad: It's nice to see you, too. How was your **vacation**?

David: Fine, thanks. But I'm happy to **be back** in school.

Morad: Look! There are some of our friends.

David : Let's ask them how they spent their vacation.

Morad: That's a good **idea**! We haven't seen them for months.

reading

The teacher will briefly explain the text first and then read it to you. (1) Listen very carefully. (2) Answer the teacher's questions about the story. (3) Open your book and read the text with the teacher.

NEW SCHOOLS

Mr. Saba: Well, children, how do you like your new schools?

Mehri: Mine's all right, Father; but everything seems very strange.

Mrs. Saba: That's **natural**, my dear. In a few days you'll begin to **feel at home**.

Iraj: I've already **got used to**¹ my new school.

Mr. Saba: Have you **made friends with** some of the students?

Iraj: Yes, Father, I have. Today I met two boys from our **hometown**.

Mrs. Saba: How do you like your teachers?

Iraj: I like my **natural science** teacher very much. He is not only interesting, but also very **helpful**. He **explained** everything about our **course of study** today.

¹ got used to=gotten used to.



Mr. Saba: You **should** enjoy your natural science course this year. What about the teachers in your **literature** course, Mehri?

Mehri: I like my English teacher best. She speaks English all the time in class.

Mrs. Saba: Then you **should be able to** speak English very soon.

Mr. Saba: Yes, That's the **best way** to learn English.

Iraj: Why do we need to learn English?

Mr. Saba: Do you want to go to a **university** after you get your **diploma**?

Iraj. Yes. After **graduating** from high school, I want to study science at the university.

Mr. Saba: Well, you have to study **many** English books in science courses at university.

Mehri: Some of the students in my class studied English in **primary school**. Now all the English lessons are **easy** for them.

Mrs. Saba: If you study **hard**, everything will be easy for you, too.

Mr. Saba: I'm glad you both like your new schools. You are **lucky** to have good teachers.

GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following examples of Preposition + ING:

After graduating from high school, I want to study science at the university.

Some of the students in my class studied English before coming to high school.

NOTES:

1. Use the ING form of verbs after prepositions.
2. Prepositions are words such as: after, before, by, of, in, etc.

Exercise A. *Fill in the blanks with ing forms of the verbs.*

1. The teacher left the room after (to explain) the lesson.
2. Mehri knew some English before (to take) the Literature Course.
3. He was able to speak French before (to come) to school.
4. They can make friends by (to be) friendly.
5. He got a good mark for (to write) about his vacation.
6. I'm sorry about (to be) late.
7. You'll make us happy by (to explain) these words in English.
8. She is afraid of (to meet) strange people.

■ B. Vocabulary Practice

Use one of the following words or phrases in each of the blanks.

vacation - graduate - helpful - course of study - natural - explained - lucky - primary school - hometown - made friends.

1. "What will you do when you?"
"I want to go to Alavi University."
2. "My school seems very strange."
"It's for a new school to seem strange."

3. "What's a.....?"
"It's the course we need for graduation."
4. "What did your teacher do today?"
"He..... our science course to us."
5. "Did you have a nice summer?"
"Yes, I spent my in the mountains."
6. "Were your teachers.....?"
"Oh, yes. Mine told us everything about our course."
7. "Where is the new teacher from?"
"He's from our....."
8. "Where did you study before coming to high school?"
"I studied in a....."
9. "Have you..... with any students?"
"Oh, yes, I have. I met a boy from my hometown"
10. "What did Mr. Saba tell Mehri?"
"He told her she was.....to have good teachers."

C. Choose a preposition or prepositions that complete each sentence correctly.

. in out outside into of under between
down to on up at by before from

1. Let's go the park this afternoon.
2. What did you put the desk?
3. He has gone, but he should come back soon.
4. Amir ran the street.
5. The children are playing the playground.
6. A dog was sleeping the shop.
7. Mina put her eraser her bag.
8. Divide the apples the children.
9. The clerk is standing the table.
10. The guests were sitting the table.
11. Our boss usually has lunch one to two.
12. The hands the clock pointed to twelve.
13. What time is it your watch?
14. I saw him coming to school.
15. He is afraid walking in the dark.

LESSON TWO

dialog

Jane: Iraj, what do most of your friends do after graduating from high school?

Iraj : Some go to the university. Most of the others find themselves a job somewhere.

Jane: What courses can you take at the university?

Iraj : Those who go to the university study to become doctors, teachers, engineers, lawyers and so on.

TELEVISION AND RADIO

George : What is on television tonight?

Rose : They are showing a very exciting film on "Travel in Africa" at 7 o'clock. It is about the adventures of an explorer there. You like this kind of film, don't you?

George : Yes, I do very much. But you don't like such films, do you?

Rose : Well, I prefer a love story because it is about the lives of men and women. It is not about fighting between men or killing animals.

Jack : I myself like something amusing best, something that makes me laugh.

But you remember the film they showed last week, don't you? It was about animal life in different parts of Asia. You and Mary said it was wonderful, didn't you?



a television



Mary : Yes, it was wonderful , because we learned something about **nature** from it . **Such** films **teach** us something and we always remember them. But we very soon forget the stories in which men fight and kill, don't we?

Jack : Yes , we do , but they are exciting and we mustn't **believe** everything we see.

George : There is one program on TV that we all like, and that is about science . As we are students , we find such films help us to know more about **scientific** subjects . Don't you think so , Rose?

Rose : Yes, such subjects are always interesting. Sometimes they are more exciting than the most exciting films. I myself prefer them to adventure stories. Sometimes when there is no scientific program on TV, I listen to such programs on the radios .

Mary : Don't you think the best programs on the radio are usually music?

George : Not always , but sometimes they **choose** fine pieces and good **musicians** . Last night's program was wonderful , wasn't it?



a radio

- Jack :** Those programs are all right , but most young people want something more exciting and noisier .
- Rose :** I don't like **noise** or noisy music. Do you, Mary?
- Mary :** No, noisy music is not nice to listen to . After I have worked all day, it makes me tired . But some of my friends like it very much .
- George :** Well , it is 7 o'clock now , and almost time for the film to begin. I am going to see it. Are any of you coming?

GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following examples of question tags :

1. You know how to type, don't you?
2. He wants to shut the door, doesn't he?
3. You don't know how to type, do you?
4. My friend came to your house, didn't he?
5. He didn't come to your house, did he?

NOTES:

1. Use negative question tags after positive statements.
2. Use positive question tags after negative statements.

Exercise A. ORAL PRACTICE — Complete these sentences:

Example: You eat very quickly,?

You eat very quickly, don't you?

1. This man drinks too much ,?

2. You live in this street,?
3. He broke the window,?
4. These boys ran very fast,?
5. She likes films about explorers,?
6. Some boys don't like to wash,?
7. He didn't play in the match last week,?
8. She doesn't want to listen to the radio,?
9. You don't want to choose a book to read,?
10. I didn't hurt you,?

■ **B.** *Fill in the blanks with one of these words:*

done broken sold eaten had written read given

1. She has three letters this morning.
2. The boys have all the fruit.
3. You have the glass.
4. We have no time to finish it.
5. The shopkeeper has all the meat.
6. You haven't anything for me.
7. Have you the newspaper this morning?
8. She has her picture to a friend.

Do the same with these words:

choose prefer amusing duty suppose
scientific salary

9. We study many subjects at school.
10. I don't like to go to a movie. I to stay home tonight.
11. His at the office is to write and answer letters.
12. They went to the library to some good books to read.
13. The story that I am reading is very
14. I you have never encouraged him before.
15. What is his after twenty years of work at the office?

■ **C.** *Read the lesson very carefully. Then check (✓) the correct answer:*

a, b, or c .

1. George likes

- ☐ a. adventure stories .
 - ☐ b. love stories .
 - ☐ c. something amusing .
2. never forgets stories about animal life .
- ☐ a. Mary
 - ☐ b. Jack
 - ☐ c. George
3. Rose prefers
- ☐ a. stories in which men fight and kill .
 - ☐ b. adventure stories to scientific subjects .
 - ☐ c. scientific subjects to adventure stories .
4. George thinks music programs on the radio are
- ☐ a. always wonderful .
 - ☐ b. sometimes very good .
 - ☐ c. never the best .
5. like noisy music.
- ☐ a. Rose and Mary
 - ☐ b. Some of Rose's friends
 - ☐ c. Some of Mary's friends

A THANK-YOU LETTER



The village children in Hossein Abad had a very good teacher. They loved him very much. Two weeks ago he went back home. Before he left, the children arranged a party for him. **Everybody enjoyed** the party very much. They danced and **sang** happily for hours.

When the teacher went home, he wrote a letter to the children to thank them for their **kindness**. He wrote the letter on Friday, the second of Tir.



Here is his letter :

Heading	{	35 Amir Street Shemiran Tehran Tir 2, 1355
Greeting	{	Dear friends,
Body	{	<p>Thank you very much for all your kindness and for your nice good-bye party. I enjoyed being with you for two years. You were very kind and clever.</p> <p>We learned a lot from each other. When I came to your village, <u>I had few friends</u> and I was sad about it. After one week with you I already had <u>a few friends</u> and I was happy. Now you are all my friends and I am very happy.</p> <p>Two years ago, <u>you had very little rain</u> in your village and you did not have enough water. You each worked hard and with your help we made two wells. <u>Soon we had a little water</u>, and now you have enough for your village.</p> <p>I am sure you will have a very fine village after a few years because you all work so hard.</p>
Closing	{	Sincerely yours,
Signature	{	Ali Ahmady

GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following examples of

few , a few , little and a little :

1. I had few friends and I was sad about it.
2. I had a few friends and I was happy.
3. You had very little rain in your village .
4. Soon we had a little water.....

NOTES:

1. Use "few" and "a few" before countable nouns.
2. Use "little" and "a little" before uncountable nouns.

Exercise A. Write the following sentences with the correct words from the parentheses:

Examples :

1. There is (a little – a few) water in the glass .
There is a little water in the glass.
2. He has (a little – a few) books.
He has a few books.

1. They have very (few - little) rain in the summer .
2. We need (a few - a little) trees for the garden.
3. There is (a few - a little) sugar in the cup .
4. Give me (a few - a little) butter , please .
5. There are (few - little) fish in the pool .

■ **B.** Make new sentences as in the examples;

Example 1: I don't have many friends.

Then, you have few friends.

Iraj doesn't have much money.

Then, he has little money.

1. Mr. Green doesn't have many ducks on his farm.
2. We don't have much time to eat lunch.
3. The boys didn't have many things to say.
4. The girls didn't have much homework to do.
5. Maryam doesn't have many words to learn.

Example 2: How many friends do you have?

I have only a few friends.

How much rain was there last summer?

There was only a little rain last summer .

1. How many chickens does he have on his farm?
2. How much water is there in the bottle?
3. How many books does Ali have?
4. How much money did you have?
5. How much water was there in the well?

■ **C.** Write the following sentences with the opposites of the underlined words:

Example: I have a lot of money.

I have a little money.

1. The officer was very strong.
2. Winter is the coldest season of the year .
3. The figures on this watch are very big .
4. We shall study mathematics after the beginning of the year .
5. He has read many books about domestic animals .
6. The pool is empty .
7. He speaks very slowly.
8. He is the first student to finish the homework .
9. The clerk has remembered to be on time .
10. Is the post office near?
11. Our guest was a famous writer .
12. Her grandmother looks very healthy .
13. Did you come to the hospital in time ?
14. The old merchant has everything .
15. There is a little sugar in the bag .
16. They began their work at half-past eight .
17. She always wears cheap dresses .

THE MIDAS TOUCH

There are some stories that mothers have told their children for **thousands** of years. One of these is about King Midas.

One day the king's men found a man **wandering about** and brought him to the **palace**. The king liked him and asked him to be his guest.

The man stayed in the palace. After two weeks he **wished** to leave. As the king was very kind, the man **offered** him a wish.

"What is the best thing I can wish for?" Midas asked himself. He thought for some time and said, "I like **comfort**, and **gold** brings comfort. **Therefore**, I'd like¹ to have the **power** to change things into gold. I'd like to have a **golden touch**."

"Might not this power be very dangerous?" The man asked. But Midas was too **excited** to think wisely and **insisted** on his wish. Therefore the man gave the power to him.



¹ *I'd like = I would like.*

At first everything was all right. If he touched a chair, it changed into gold. If he touched cloth, **furniture** or dishes, they changed into gold. Everything he touched changed into gold and he was very happy.

In his **happiness** he took an apple to eat; but it too changed into gold. This worried the king. How would he be able to eat? He went into the garden.

His daughter ran up to him, so he **held out** his hand to her. But as soon as his hand touched her, she became a golden **statue**.

Midas was **terrified**. He wanted to **get rid of** his power as quickly as possible. He tried and tried for many days, but he could not get rid of it. He became more and more unhappy. Then he heard a voice say, "Go to the river and wash yourself!" Midas did so and the river washed the power away.

After that Midas **hated** gold. He left the palace and

A STATUE



A FOREST

went into the **forest**. He lived a simple life and soon became very happy again. He understood that gold may bring comfort, but it does not bring happiness.

I. COMPREHENSION

■ I.A. Silent Reading

Read the text quickly and silently. Then read the following questions. Put a check mark (✓) in front of the correct part (a, b or c) of each sentence.

1. The man who was wandering about stayed in the palace.....
 - ☐ a. less than a week.
 - ☐ b. more than a week.
 - ☐ c. about one month.
2. The man offered the king a wish
 - ☐ a. on the first day (that) he came to the palace.
 - ☐ b. on the day (that) he wished to leave the palace.
 - ☐ c. after he left the palace.
3. King Midas was very excited and he
 - ☐ a. thought wisely.
 - ☐ b. could not think wisely.
 - ☐ c. wished for a good thing.
4. Midas was terrified with his golden touch because
 - ☐ a. everything in his palace was gold.
 - ☐ b. his apple changed into gold.
 - ☐ c. his daughter became a golden statue.
5. Midas
 - ☐ a. heard a happy voice in the forest.
 - ☐ b. washed himself in the river.
 - ☐ c. could not get rid of the dangerous power.

II. GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following sentences with "too" and "very":

Midas was excited. He couldn't think wisely.
Midas was too excited to think wisely.

Mr. Brown is old. He can't walk fast.
Mr. Brown is too old to walk fast.

Mr. Brown is old. He is 95 years old.

Mr. Brown is very old.

NOTES:

1. "too" has a negative meaning. It shows an excessive quantity or degree.
2. "very" shows a large quantity or degree, without a negative meaning.

Exercise II.A. *Combine the following sentences like the examples:*

Examples: Bill is short. He can't become an officer.

Bill is too short to become an officer.

The school is far away. It is one kilometer from here.

The school is very far from here.

1. The weather is cold. It is snowing.
2. It's hot today. You can't wear a coat.
3. The boy is angry. He can't say anything.
4. This building is high. It is 100 meters.
5. It is cold. We can't go on a picnic.
6. Jack is tall. He is 210 centimeters.
7. The musician is old. He can't play well.
8. My cousin is young. He can't go to school.
9. Jack was tired. He couldn't sleep.
10. Mary was hungry. She didn't wait for lunch.

■ **II.B.** *Make new sentences as in the examples.*

Examples: The boy had hard homework.

The boy's homework was hard.

The boys' coats are long.

The boys have long coats.

1. His uncle had red hair.
2. The women have easy jobs.
3. Those birds' wings are beautiful.
4. The lions had strong cages.
5. John's book is difficult.

6. Those children have brown bags.
7. My friend had woolen clothes.
8. My friends' clothes are woolen.

■ II.C. Vocabulary Practice

Use one of the following words or phrases in each of the blanks.
 happiness - voice - statue - wardrobe - offered - got rid of -
 wandered about - terrified - should

1. "What did king Midas do about his golden touch?"
 "Heit."
2. "What did king Midas learn?"
 "He learned that gold brings some things, but not....."
3. "What did your friend do?"
 "He.....me a wish."
4. "Which.....do you like the best?"
 "I like the one of Ferdowsi the best."
5. "What did you buy this morning?"
 "Nothing. I only.....the stores and looked at things."
6. "Did you say something?"
 "No! That wasn't my....."
7. "What did you do when you saw the lion?"
 "I was too.....to do anything."
8. "What's the best way to learn English?"
 "You.....speak a little English every day."
9. "Where did you put your new dress?"
 "I put it in the....."

LESSON FIVE

SCOUTING

Scouting began in South Africa and England about 70 years ago. Since then it has spread around the world. Many young people **join** the scouts because it is a kind of life that they love. Scouting not only **educates** boys and girls, but also prepares them for good and useful lives.

The man who began scouting was Lord Baden-Powell. He believed that young people should work together and learn to take care of themselves. When they go **camping** in a forest, **for example**, they should cook their **own** meals, wash **their own** clothes and make **their own** beds.

Scouts spend some of their happiest hours around **campfires**. There they **play** music, sing, dance, **joke** and tell stories. They not only have a good time but also learn to live together happily.

During their **hikes** and trips scouts learn many things about nature -- about animals, birds, wild flowers and trees. They also train their senses of **smell**, **hearing** and touch. Their adventures and games teach them to be **alert** and to think quickly.

When somebody becomes a scout, there are **laws** which he must **obey**. These scout laws teach him to be clean in body, in **mind** and in **deed**.

A scout should be ready at all times to **solve** many kinds of **problems**. For example, he **ought to** help people who are sick or hurt when there is no doctor. The scout **motto** is "Be prepared!"



LORD BADEN POWELL



GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following examples of Connectives:

They not only have a good time but also learn to live together.

(They have a good time. They learn to live together.)

They not only think more quickly but are also more alert.

(They think more quickly. They are more alert.)

He should either sing or tell a story.

(He should sing. He should tell a story.)

He should neither sing nor tell a story.

(He should not sing. He should not tell a story.)

NOTE: "not only ... but also", "either ... or", and "neither ... nor" join sentences which have the same subject.

Exercise A. *Combine the sentences as in the examples:*

Example 1. He is kind. He is helpful.

He is not only kind but also helpful.

1. He has a good sense of smell. He has a good sense of hearing.
2. They ought to learn the scout laws. They ought to obey them.
3. He learned to cook his own meals. He learned to wash his own dishes.
4. Scouting educates young people. Scouting trains them.
5. A scout should be clean in body. A scout should be clean in mind.
6. Everybody sang and danced. Everybody joked and told stories.

Example 2. The child should sing. The child should dance.

The child should either sing or dance.

The child should neither sing nor dance.

1. He went hiking. He went camping.
2. They washed their dishes. They washed their clothes.
3. We will play music. We will tell stories.
4. It was a game. It was an adventure.
5. They studied birds. They studied trees.

■ **B.** *Answer the questions as in the example:*

Example: What was Reza doing when he heard the voice?
(wander about)

He was wandering about when he heard the voice.

1. What was Susan doing when you came home? (prepare dinner)
2. What were the boys doing when you saw them? (make a campfire)
3. What was the teacher doing when you arrived? (explain a story)
4. What were the men doing when you met them? (tell jokes)
5. What were your friends doing when it rained? (camp in a forest)

■ **C. Vocabulary Practice**

Use one of the following words or phrases in each of the blanks.

ought - camp!

scout - solve

1. "What do scouts do in the evening?"
"They build a.....and tell stories."
2. "Why do boys and girls like scouting?"
"It teaches them to.....for many kinds of problems."
3. "How do scouts take care of themselves?"
"They learn to cook their own meals and to be....."
4. "What are seeing, smelling, hearing, touching and tasting?"
"They are our main....."
5. "What should every person be?"
"Every person.....to be clean in body, mind and deed."
6. "Did you hear the story about Ali's power?"
"That wasn't a true story. it was....."
7. "Would you like to go camping with us?"
"Yes, I would. I was a.....when I was young."
8. "What should scouts do with their problems?"
"They should.....them."
9. "What must a boy scout obey?"
"He must obey the....."
10. "What does scouting do to young boys and girls?"
"It.....them for useful lives."



LESSON SIX

dialog

Amir: Will you tell us about scouting, Mike?

Mike: I can't tell you all about it in a short time.

Amir: Well, tell us as much as you can today. It's very interesting.

Mike: I'll try to.

THE ENGLISH CLUB PLANS A PARTY

Touran: Listen, girls. Our English club is **planning** to give a party next week.

Janet: Who's coming?

Touran: Well, all of us, the other members of the club, a few of our teachers and parents of course.

Janet: Who is paying for the party? Is our club **rich** enough?

Touran: The club has **saved up** some money, but not much. I think the members ought to **provide** the rest.

Janet: How much will each of us **have** to pay?

Touran: I don't know yet. We'll have to **find out**. Mehri, you're the **treasurer** and we know you're good at **arithmetic**.

Mehri: I'll be glad to help. How many guests will there be?

Touran: Well, there are 35 members, five teachers, the principal and about 70 parents.

Mehri: Let me **add this up**. 35 plus 6 plus 70 make 111. So there will be 111 people.



- Touran: Then let's prepare for 120 guests. What kind of food will we need for the party?
- Mehri: I think we'll need about 10 kilos of **pastries**, some fruit and tea.
Do we need anything else?
- Touran: Let's not spend too much money.
What do you think, girls?
- Janet: I think we can have a simple **reception**, but a good program!
- Mina: She's right.
- Janet: How much will everybody have to pay?
- Touran: Let us say 35 rials. That's not too much for each of us to pay, is it?
- Janet: I don't think so. Most of us are **willing** to pay 50 rials or even more to make it a **pleasant** party.
- Touran: Good. We'll ask everybody else today and see what they think about it.



$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ +24 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ -20 \\ \hline 54 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 255 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \overline{)20} \end{array}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Addition	Subtraction	Multiplication	Division	Fraction

GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following use of **BE+ING** for future time:

- Who is coming to the party tomorrow?
Who's paying for the party?
When are you going to Europe?
When are they visiting us?

NOTE: **BE+ING** is sometimes used for future time.

1 program = programme

Exer

for future.

Example: They will give a big party next week.

They are giving a big party next week.

1. The club members will have a simple reception next week.
2. The children will go to the zoo tomorrow afternoon.
3. Mother will come home from the hospital soon.
4. When will you leave for Europe?
5. How will you go to the bus station in the morning?
6. My sister will graduate next week.

Exercise B. Make sentences with a form of BE+ING.

Examples: Offer your mother some pastries! (I, now)

I am offering my mother some pastries now.

Hold out your hand! (The man, yesterday)

The man was holding out his hand yesterday.

1. Meet your brother! (Pari, tomorrow)
2. Get used to your school! (I, now)
3. Go to the reception! (We, tomorrow night)
4. Add up these numbers! (They, last night)
5. Save up your money! (Javad, now)

C. Vocabulary Practice

Use one of the following words or phrases in each of the blanks.
planning - right - else - add - pastries - treasurer - provide -
arithmetic.

1. "Whatwould you like today?"
"Nothing, thank you. This is all I need"
2. "What do you get when youfive and ten?"
"You get fifteen."
3. "Who will take care of the money?"
"Theof our club will."
4. "How much money do we have?"
"Just enough to buy some....."

5. "Is everyone going to the party next week?"
"Mehri is.....to go, but Iraj isn't."
6. "What is a treasurer usually good at?"
"He is good at"
7. "What must the members do before a reception?"
"They must.....a part of the money for the expenses."
8. "I think we can have a simple reception, but a good program."
"She's....."



TEST ONE

■ Reading Comprehension

Read the following text very carefully.

One of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived was Isaac Newton. Few men of that time were greater or wiser than he was, but he often forgot small things.

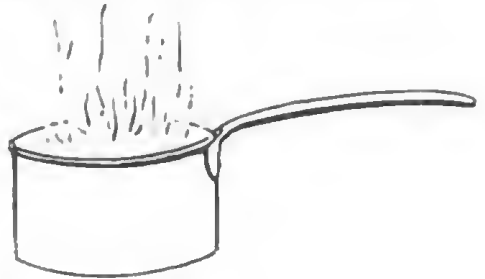
One morning Newton got up very early because he was working on a very difficult problem. He did not leave the problem to go to breakfast.

But his servant thought Newton needed food. Therefore, she went to his room with a pan of water and an egg.

She wanted to boil the egg and stay with Newton until he ate it. But he did not want to see anybody and said, "You can leave the egg with me. I'll boil it."

The servant put the egg on the table near Newton's watch and said, "You must boil it for five minutes. Then it will be ready to eat."

The servant left the room, but she was afraid that Newton might forget to eat the egg. She returned about an hour later and found Newton standing by the fire. The watch was boiling in the pan and Newton was standing near it with the egg in his hand!



WATER BOILING IN A PAN

A. Complete the following sentences with the best phrase (a, b or c).

1. Newton forgot small things because
 - ☐ a. he was not interested in breakfast.
 - ☐ b. he worked on difficult problems.
 - ☐ c. few men were greater or wiser than he.
2. He got up early because
 - ☐ a. he wanted to forget the problem.
 - ☐ b. he had a hard problem to solve.
 - ☐ c. he wanted to have breakfast.
3. The servant went into his room because
 - ☐ a. Newton called her.

- ☐ b. she wanted to eat breakfast.
 - ☐ c. she thought Newton was hungry.
4. Newton boiled the watch because
- ☐ a. he wanted to eat something.
 - ☐ b. the servant did not go out of the room.
 - ☐ c. he was thinking about the problem.
5. The servant thought that
- ☐ a. Newton might not eat the egg.
 - ☐ b. Newton might remember to look at his watch.
 - ☐ c. Newton might boil the egg too long.

■ Structure I.

A. Change the following sentences into negative.

1. The scout laws are difficult to learn.
2. Our pleasant letter should surprise them.
3. We have made friends with many of the club members.
4. Your club has a very wise treasurer.
5. Will you let him join the scouts?

B. Ask questions with the question words in parentheses:

1. We have to add up these fractions. (What)
2. Pen friends often write to each other about the customs of their countries. (Who)
3. They merely provided tea and pastries for the reception because they didn't have much money. (Why)
4. Mr. Brown was very excited about the golden statues. (Which)
5. Maryam's letters are very interesting. (Whose)

C. Make new sentences with the phrases in the parentheses.

1. The scouts played music, sang and danced happily. (now)
2. He insists on simple receptions. (for ten years)
3. They do their arithmetic. (when I met them)
4. She has got rid of her old furniture. (yesterday)
5. He had to spell several words. (every day)

■ **Structure II.** Check the correct part (a, b, c or d).

1. "Can Susan go with Ali and Reza?"
"No, she isn't able to go with today."
☐ a. them
☐ b. they
☐ c. their
☐ d. him
2. "What kind of primary school is it?"
"It's a school."
☐ a. girl's
☐ b. girls'
☐ c. girls
☐ d. girl
3. "Where is the diploma?"
"The diploma is on the table."
☐ a. boy
☐ b. boy's
☐ c. boys
☐ d. boys'
4. "What did you eat?"
"They us some tea and pastries."
☐ a. offer
☐ b. are going to offer
☐ c. are offering
☐ d. offered
5. "Are the boys coming?"
"No, let them their studies."
☐ a. finish
☐ b. are finishing
☐ c. to finish
☐ d. finished
6. "What do farmers do with horses?"
"They make them"
☐ a. to work
☐ b. work
☐ c. worked
☐ d. that they work
7. "How much money did they take?"

"They took one thousand dollars with"

- ☐ a. their
- ☐ b. themselves
- ☐ c. them
- ☐ d. they

8. "What is in the refrigerator?"

"There is butter in it."

- ☐ a. a little
- ☐ b. a few
- ☐ c. any
- ☐ d. many

9. "What's in the cupboard?"

"There're cups in it."

- ☐ a. much
- ☐ b. a few
- ☐ c. any
- ☐ d. a little

10. "How much does your father earn?"

"He earns money."

- ☐ a. a lot of
- ☐ b. many
- ☐ c. few
- ☐ d. a few

11. "Does your pen friend write often?"

"No, she is very in writing."

- ☐ a. slowly
- ☐ b. slower
- ☐ c. slow
- ☐ d. the slowest

12. "How long is this bridge?"

"It is than that one."

- ☐ a. the longest
- ☐ b. long
- ☐ c. longest
- ☐ d. longer

13. "Who is she?"

"She is beautiful actress in the world."

- ☐ a. the most

- ☐ b. more
 - ☐ c. the more
 - ☐ d. most
14. "How long has he been here?"
"He's been here two years."
- ☐ a. since
 - ☐ b. for
 - ☐ c. before
 - ☐ d. from
15. "Has he surprised you?"
"No, he"
- ☐ a. doesn't
 - ☐ b. didn't
 - ☐ c. won't
 - ☐ d. hasn't
16. "You like scientific books,?"
"Yes, I do."
- ☐ a. do you
 - ☐ b. did you
 - ☐ c. don't you
 - ☐ d. didn't you
17. "They haven't had any experience,?"
"No, they haven't."
- ☐ a. have they
 - ☐ b. had they
 - ☐ c. haven't they
 - ☐ d. hadn't they
18. "There's no sign of him anywhere,?"
"No, there isn't."
- ☐ a. was there
 - ☐ b. is there
 - ☐ c. isn't there
 - ☐ d. wasn't there
19. "She hasn't seen the new film."
"..... I."
- ☐ a. So do
 - ☐ b. Neither do
 - ☐ c. So have

☐ d. Neither have

20. "We want to know the difficulty."

"So"

☐ a. he does

☐ b. wants he

☐ c. he wants

☐ d. does he

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

نگاهی ایسی

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LESSON ONE

dialog

First listen to the conversation. Then repeat it after the teacher. Practice it with your friend and memorize it.

David : Morad, it's nice to see you again, this new school year.

Morad: It's nice to see you, too. How was your **vacation**?

David: Fine, thanks. But I'm happy to **be back** in school.

Morad: Look! There are some of our friends.

David : Let's ask them how they spent their vacation.

Morad: That's a good **idea**! We haven't seen them for months.

reading

The teacher will briefly explain the text first and then read it to you. (1) Listen very carefully. (2) Answer the teacher's questions about the story. (3) Open your book and read the text with the teacher.

NEW SCHOOLS

Mr. Saba: Well, children, how do you like your new schools?

Mehri: Mine's all right, Father; but everything seems very strange.

Mrs. Saba: That's **natural**, my dear. In a few days you'll begin to **feel at home**.

Iraj: I've already **got used to**¹ my new school.

Mr. Saba: Have you **made friends with** some of the students?

Iraj: Yes, Father, I have. Today I met two boys from our **hometown**.

Mrs. Saba: How do you like your teachers?

Iraj: I like my **natural science** teacher very much. He is not only interesting, but also very **helpful**. He **explained** everything about our **course of study** today.

¹ got used to=gotten used to.



Mr. Saba: You **should** enjoy your natural science course this year. What about the teachers in your **literature** course, Mehri?

Mehri: I like my English teacher best. She speaks English all the time in class.

Mrs. Saba: Then you **should be able to** speak English very soon.

Mr. Saba: Yes, That's the **best way** to learn English.

Iraj: Why do we need to learn English?

Mr. Saba: Do you want to go to a **university** after you get your **diploma**?

Iraj. Yes. After **graduating** from high school, I want to study science at the university.

Mr. Saba: Well, you have to study **many** English books in science courses at university.

Mehri: Some of the students in my class studied English in **primary school**. Now all the English lessons are **easy** for them.

Mrs. Saba: If you study **hard**, everything will be easy for you, too.

Mr. Saba: I'm glad you both like your new schools. You are **lucky** to have good teachers.

GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following examples of Preposition + ING:

After graduating from high school, I want to study science at the university.

Some of the students in my class studied English before coming to high school.

NOTES:

1. Use the ING form of verbs after prepositions.
2. Prepositions are words such as: after, before, by, of, in, etc.

Exercise A. *Fill in the blanks with ing forms of the verbs.*

1. The teacher left the room after (to explain) the lesson.
2. Mehri knew some English before (to take) the Literature Course.
3. He was able to speak French before (to come) to school.
4. They can make friends by (to be) friendly.
5. He got a good mark for (to write) about his vacation.
6. I'm sorry about (to be) late.
7. You'll make us happy by (to explain) these words in English.
8. She is afraid of (to meet) strange people.

■ B. Vocabulary Practice

Use one of the following words or phrases in each of the blanks.

vacation - graduate - helpful - course of study - natural - explained - lucky - primary school - hometown - made friends.

1. "What will you do when you?"
"I want to go to Alavi University."
2. "My school seems very strange."
"It's for a new school to seem strange."

3. "What's a.....?"
"It's the course we need for graduation."
4. "What did your teacher do today?"
"He..... our science course to us."
5. "Did you have a nice summer?"
"Yes, I spent my in the mountains."
6. "Were your teachers.....?"
"Oh, yes. Mine told us everything about our course."
7. "Where is the new teacher from?"
"He's from our....."
8. "Where did you study before coming to high school?"
"I studied in a....."
9. "Have you..... with any students?"
"Oh, yes, I have. I met a boy from my hometown"
10. "What did Mr. Saba tell Mehri?"
"He told her she was.....to have good teachers."

C. Choose a preposition or prepositions that complete each sentence correctly.

. in out outside into of under between
down to on up at by before from

1. Let's go the park this afternoon.
2. What did you put the desk?
3. He has gone, but he should come back soon.
4. Amir ran the street.
5. The children are playing the playground.
6. A dog was sleeping the shop.
7. Mina put her eraser her bag.
8. Divide the apples the children.
9. The clerk is standing the table.
10. The guests were sitting the table.
11. Our boss usually has lunch one to two.
12. The hands the clock pointed to twelve.
13. What time is it your watch?
14. I saw him coming to school.
15. He is afraid walking in the dark.

LESSON TWO

dialog

Jane: Iraj, what do most of your friends do after graduating from high school?

Iraj : Some go to the university. Most of the others find themselves a job somewhere.

Jane: What courses can you take at the university?

Iraj : Those who go to the university study to become doctors, teachers, engineers, lawyers and so on.

TELEVISION AND RADIO

George : What is on television tonight?

Rose : They are showing a very exciting film on "Travel in Africa" at 7 o'clock. It is about the adventures of an explorer there. You like this kind of film, don't you?

George : Yes, I do very much. But you don't like such films, do you?

Rose : Well, I prefer a love story because it is about the lives of men and women. It is not about fighting between men or killing animals.

Jack : I myself like something amusing best, something that makes me laugh.

But you remember the film they showed last week, don't you? It was about animal life in different parts of Asia. You and Mary said it was wonderful, didn't you?



a television



Mary : Yes, it was wonderful , because we learned something about **nature** from it . **Such** films **teach** us something and we always remember them. But we very soon forget the stories in which men fight and kill, don't we?

Jack : Yes , we do , but they are exciting and we mustn't **believe** everything we see.

George : There is one program on TV that we all like, and that is about science . As we are students , we find such films help us to know more about **scientific** subjects . Don't you think so , Rose?

Rose : Yes, such subjects are always interesting. Sometimes they are more exciting than the most exciting films. I myself prefer them to adventure stories. Sometimes when there is no scientific program on TV, I listen to such programs on the radios .

Mary : Don't you think the best programs on the radio are usually music?

George : Not always , but sometimes they **choose** fine pieces and good **musicians** . Last night's program was wonderful , wasn't it?



a radio

- Jack :** Those programs are all right , but most young people want something more exciting and noisier .
- Rose :** I don't like **noise** or noisy music. Do you, Mary?
- Mary :** No, noisy music is not nice to listen to . After I have worked all day, it makes me tired . But some of my friends like it very much .
- George :** Well , it is 7 o'clock now , and almost time for the film to begin. I am going to see it. Are any of you coming?

GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following examples of question tags :

1. You know how to type, don't you?
2. He wants to shut the door, doesn't he?
3. You don't know how to type, do you?
4. My friend came to your house, didn't he?
5. He didn't come to your house, did he?

NOTES:

1. Use negative question tags after positive statements.
2. Use positive question tags after negative statements.

Exercise A. ORAL PRACTICE — Complete these sentences:

Example: You eat very quickly,?

You eat very quickly, don't you?

1. This man drinks too much ,?

2. You live in this street,?
3. He broke the window,?
4. These boys ran very fast,?
5. She likes films about explorers,?
6. Some boys don't like to wash,?
7. He didn't play in the match last week,?
8. She doesn't want to listen to the radio,?
9. You don't want to choose a book to read,?
10. I didn't hurt you,?

■ **B.** *Fill in the blanks with one of these words:*

done broken sold eaten had written read given

1. She has three letters this morning.
2. The boys have all the fruit.
3. You have the glass.
4. We have no time to finish it.
5. The shopkeeper has all the meat.
6. You haven't anything for me.
7. Have you the newspaper this morning?
8. She has her picture to a friend.

Do the same with these words:

choose prefer amusing duty suppose
scientific salary

9. We study many subjects at school.
10. I don't like to go to a movie. I to stay home tonight.
11. His at the office is to write and answer letters.
12. They went to the library to some good books to read.
13. The story that I am reading is very
14. I you have never encouraged him before.
15. What is his after twenty years of work at the office?

■ **C.** *Read the lesson very carefully. Then check (✓) the correct answer:*

a, b, or c .

1. George likes

- ☐ a. adventure stories .
 - ☐ b. love stories .
 - ☐ c. something amusing .
2. never forgets stories about animal life .
- ☐ a. Mary
 - ☐ b. Jack
 - ☐ c. George
3. Rose prefers
- ☐ a. stories in which men fight and kill .
 - ☐ b. adventure stories to scientific subjects .
 - ☐ c. scientific subjects to adventure stories .
4. George thinks music programs on the radio are
- ☐ a. always wonderful .
 - ☐ b. sometimes very good .
 - ☐ c. never the best .
5. like noisy music.
- ☐ a. Rose and Mary
 - ☐ b. Some of Rose's friends
 - ☐ c. Some of Mary's friends

A THANK-YOU LETTER



The village children in Hossein Abad had a very good teacher. They loved him very much. Two weeks ago he went back home. Before he left, the children arranged a party for him. **Everybody enjoyed** the party very much. They danced and **sang** happily for hours.

When the teacher went home, he wrote a letter to the children to thank them for their **kindness**. He wrote the letter on Friday, the second of Tir.



Here is his letter :

Heading	{	35 Amir Street Shemiran Tehran Tir 2, 1355
Greeting	{	Dear friends,
Body	{	<p>Thank you very much for all your kindness and for your nice good-bye party. I enjoyed being with you for two years. You were very kind and clever.</p> <p>We learned a lot from each other. When I came to your village, <u>I had few friends</u> and I was sad about it. After one week with you I already had <u>a few friends</u> and I was happy. Now you are all my friends and I am very happy.</p> <p>Two years ago, <u>you had very little rain</u> in your village and you did not have enough water. You each worked hard and with your help we made two wells. <u>Soon we had a little water</u>, and now you have enough for your village.</p> <p>I am sure you will have a very fine village after a few years because you all work so hard.</p>
Closing	{	Sincerely yours,
Signature	{	Ali Ahmady

GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following examples of

few , a few , little and a little :

1. I had few friends and I was sad about it.
2. I had a few friends and I was happy.
3. You had very little rain in your village .
4. Soon we had a little water.....

NOTES:

1. Use "few" and "a few" before countable nouns.
2. Use "little" and "a little" before uncountable nouns.

Exercise A. Write the following sentences with the correct words from the parentheses:

Examples :

1. There is (a little – a few) water in the glass .
There is a little water in the glass.
2. He has (a little – a few) books.
He has a few books.

1. They have very (few - little) rain in the summer .
2. We need (a few - a little) trees for the garden.
3. There is (a few - a little) sugar in the cup .
4. Give me (a few - a little) butter , please .
5. There are (few - little) fish in the pool .

■ **B.** Make new sentences as in the examples;

Example 1: I don't have many friends.

Then, you have few friends.

Iraj doesn't have much money.

Then, he has little money.

1. Mr. Green doesn't have many ducks on his farm.
2. We don't have much time to eat lunch.
3. The boys didn't have many things to say.
4. The girls didn't have much homework to do.
5. Maryam doesn't have many words to learn.

Example 2: How many friends do you have?

I have only a few friends.

How much rain was there last summer?

There was only a little rain last summer .

1. How many chickens does he have on his farm?
2. How much water is there in the bottle?
3. How many books does Ali have?
4. How much money did you have?
5. How much water was there in the well?

■ **C.** Write the following sentences with the opposites of the underlined words:

Example: I have a lot of money.

I have a little money.

1. The officer was very strong.
2. Winter is the coldest season of the year .
3. The figures on this watch are very big .
4. We shall study mathematics after the beginning of the year .
5. He has read many books about domestic animals .
6. The pool is empty .
7. He speaks very slowly.
8. He is the first student to finish the homework .
9. The clerk has remembered to be on time .
10. Is the post office near?
11. Our guest was a famous writer .
12. Her grandmother looks very healthy .
13. Did you come to the hospital in time ?
14. The old merchant has everything .
15. There is a little sugar in the bag .
16. They began their work at half-past eight .
17. She always wears cheap dresses .

THE MIDAS TOUCH

There are some stories that mothers have told their children for **thousands** of years. One of these is about King Midas.

One day the king's men found a man **wandering about** and brought him to the **palace**. The king liked him and asked him to be his guest.

The man stayed in the palace. After two weeks he **wished** to leave. As the king was very kind, the man **offered** him a wish.

"What is the best thing I can wish for?" Midas asked himself. He thought for some time and said, "I like **comfort**, and **gold** brings comfort. **Therefore**, I'd like¹ to have the **power** to change things into gold. I'd like to have a **golden touch**."

"Might not this power be very dangerous?" The man asked. But Midas was too **excited** to think wisely and **insisted** on his wish. Therefore the man gave the power to him.



¹ I'd like = I would like.

At first everything was all right. If he touched a chair, it changed into gold. If he touched cloth, **furniture** or dishes, they changed into gold. Everything he touched changed into gold and he was very happy.

In his **happiness** he took an apple to eat; but it too changed into gold. This worried the king. How would he be able to eat? He went into the garden.

His daughter ran up to him, so he **held out** his hand to her. But as soon as his hand touched her, she became a golden **statue**.

Midas was **terrified**. He wanted to **get rid of** his power as quickly as possible. He tried and tried for many days, but he could not get rid of it. He became more and more unhappy. Then he heard a voice say, "Go to the river and wash yourself!" Midas did so and the river washed the power away.

After that Midas **hated** gold. He left the palace and

A STATUE



A FOREST

went into the **forest**. He lived a simple life and soon became very happy again. He understood that gold may bring comfort, but it does not bring happiness.

I. COMPREHENSION

■ I.A. Silent Reading

Read the text quickly and silently. Then read the following questions. Put a check mark (✓) in front of the correct part (a, b or c) of each sentence.

1. The man who was wandering about stayed in the palace.....
 - ☐ a. less than a week.
 - ☐ b. more than a week.
 - ☐ c. about one month.
2. The man offered the king a wish
 - ☐ a. on the first day (that) he came to the palace.
 - ☐ b. on the day (that) he wished to leave the palace.
 - ☐ c. after he left the palace.
3. King Midas was very excited and he
 - ☐ a. thought wisely.
 - ☐ b. could not think wisely.
 - ☐ c. wished for a good thing.
4. Midas was terrified with his golden touch because
 - ☐ a. everything in his palace was gold.
 - ☐ b. his apple changed into gold.
 - ☐ c. his daughter became a golden statue.
5. Midas
 - ☐ a. heard a happy voice in the forest.
 - ☐ b. washed himself in the river.
 - ☐ c. could not get rid of the dangerous power.

II. GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following sentences with "too" and "very":

Midas was excited. He couldn't think wisely.
Midas was too excited to think wisely.

Mr. Brown is old. He can't walk fast.
Mr. Brown is too old to walk fast.

Mr. Brown is old. He is 95 years old.

Mr. Brown is very old.

NOTES:

1. "too" has a negative meaning. It shows an excessive quantity or degree.
2. "very" shows a large quantity or degree, without a negative meaning.

Exercise II.A. *Combine the following sentences like the examples:*

Examples: Bill is short. He can't become an officer.

Bill is too short to become an officer.

The school is far away. It is one kilometer from here.

The school is very far from here.

1. The weather is cold. It is snowing.
2. It's hot today. You can't wear a coat.
3. The boy is angry. He can't say anything.
4. This building is high. It is 100 meters.
5. It is cold. We can't go on a picnic.
6. Jack is tall. He is 210 centimeters.
7. The musician is old. He can't play well.
8. My cousin is young. He can't go to school.
9. Jack was tired. He couldn't sleep.
10. Mary was hungry. She didn't wait for lunch.

■ **II.B.** *Make new sentences as in the examples.*

Examples: The boy had hard homework.

The boy's homework was hard.

The boys' coats are long.

The boys have long coats.

1. His uncle had red hair.
2. The women have easy jobs.
3. Those birds' wings are beautiful.
4. The lions had strong cages.
5. John's book is difficult.

6. Those children have brown bags.
7. My friend had woolen clothes.
8. My friends' clothes are woolen.

■ II.C. Vocabulary Practice

Use one of the following words or phrases in each of the blanks.
 happiness - voice - statue - wardrobe - offered - got rid of -
 wandered about - terrified - should

1. "What did king Midas do about his golden touch?"
 "Heit."
2. "What did king Midas learn?"
 "He learned that gold brings some things, but not....."
3. "What did your friend do?"
 "He.....me a wish."
4. "Which.....do you like the best?"
 "I like the one of Ferdowsi the best."
5. "What did you buy this morning?"
 "Nothing. I only.....the stores and looked at things."
6. "Did you say something?"
 "No! That wasn't my....."
7. "What did you do when you saw the lion?"
 "I was too.....to do anything."
8. "What's the best way to learn English?"
 "You.....speak a little English every day."
9. "Where did you put your new dress?"
 "I put it in the....."

LESSON FIVE

SCOUTING

Scouting began in South Africa and England about 70 years ago. Since then it has spread around the world. Many young people **join** the scouts because it is a kind of life that they love. Scouting not only **educates** boys and girls, but also prepares them for good and useful lives.

The man who began scouting was Lord Baden-Powell. He believed that young people should work together and learn to take care of themselves. When they go **camping** in a forest, **for example**, they should cook their **own** meals, wash **their own** clothes and make **their own** beds.

Scouts spend some of their happiest hours around **campfires**. There they **play** music, sing, dance, **joke** and tell stories. They not only have a good time but also learn to live together happily.

During their **hikes** and trips scouts learn many things about nature -- about animals, birds, wild flowers and trees. They also train their senses of **smell**, **hearing** and touch. Their adventures and games teach them to be **alert** and to think quickly.

When somebody becomes a scout, there are **laws** which he must **obey**. These scout laws teach him to be clean in body, in **mind** and in **deed**.

A scout should be ready at all times to **solve** many kinds of **problems**. For example, he **ought to** help people who are sick or hurt when there is no doctor. The scout **motto** is "Be prepared!"



LORD BADEN POWELL



GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following examples of Connectives:

They not only have a good time but also learn to live together.

(They have a good time. They learn to live together.)

They not only think more quickly but are also more alert.

(They think more quickly. They are more alert.)

He should either sing or tell a story.

(He should sing. He should tell a story.)

He should neither sing nor tell a story.

(He should not sing. He should not tell a story.)

NOTE: "not only ... but also", "either ... or", and "neither ... nor" join sentences which have the same subject.

Exercise A. *Combine the sentences as in the examples:*

Example 1. He is kind. He is helpful.

He is not only kind but also helpful.

1. He has a good sense of smell. He has a good sense of hearing.
2. They ought to learn the scout laws. They ought to obey them.
3. He learned to cook his own meals. He learned to wash his own dishes.
4. Scouting educates young people. Scouting trains them.
5. A scout should be clean in body. A scout should be clean in mind.
6. Everybody sang and danced. Everybody joked and told stories.

Example 2. The child should sing. The child should dance.

The child should either sing or dance.

The child should neither sing nor dance.

1. He went hiking. He went camping.
2. They washed their dishes. They washed their clothes.
3. We will play music. We will tell stories.
4. It was a game. It was an adventure.
5. They studied birds. They studied trees.

■ **B.** *Answer the questions as in the example:*

Example: What was Reza doing when he heard the voice?
(wander about)

He was wandering about when he heard the voice.

1. What was Susan doing when you came home? (prepare dinner)
2. What were the boys doing when you saw them? (make a campfire)
3. What was the teacher doing when you arrived? (explain a story)
4. What were the men doing when you met them? (tell jokes)
5. What were your friends doing when it rained? (camp in a forest)

■ **C. Vocabulary Practice**

Use one of the following words or phrases in each of the blanks.

ought - camp!

scout - solve

1. "What do scouts do in the evening?"
"They build a.....and tell stories."
2. "Why do boys and girls like scouting?"
"It teaches them to.....for many kinds of problems."
3. "How do scouts take care of themselves?"
"They learn to cook their own meals and to be....."
4. "What are seeing, smelling, hearing, touching and tasting?"
"They are our main....."
5. "What should every person be?"
"Every person.....to be clean in body, mind and deed."
6. "Did you hear the story about Ali's power?"
"That wasn't a true story. it was....."
7. "Would you like to go camping with us?"
"Yes, I would. I was a.....when I was young."
8. "What should scouts do with their problems?"
"They should.....them."
9. "What must a boy scout obey?"
"He must obey the....."
10. "What does scouting do to young boys and girls?"
"It.....them for useful lives."



LESSON SIX

dialog

Amir: Will you tell us about scouting, Mike?

Mike: I can't tell you all about it in a short time.

Amir: Well, tell us as much as you can today. It's very interesting.

Mike: I'll try to.

THE ENGLISH CLUB PLANS A PARTY

Touran: Listen, girls. Our English club is **planning** to give a party next week.

Janet: Who's coming?

Touran: Well, all of us, the other members of the club, a few of our teachers and parents of course.

Janet: Who is paying for the party? Is our club **rich** enough?

Touran: The club has **saved up** some money, but not much. I think the members ought to **provide** the rest.

Janet: How much will each of us **have** to pay?

Touran: I don't know yet. We'll have to **find out**. Mehri, you're the **treasurer** and we know you're good at **arithmetic**.

Mehri: I'll be glad to help. How many guests will there be?

Touran: Well, there are 35 members, five teachers, the principal and about 70 parents.

Mehri: Let me **add this up**. 35 plus 6 plus 70 make 111. So there will be 111 people.



- Touran: Then let's prepare for 120 guests. What kind of food will we need for the party?
- Mehri: I think we'll need about 10 kilos of **pastries**, some fruit and tea.
Do we need anything else?
- Touran: Let's not spend too much money.
What do you think, girls?
- Janet: I think we can have a simple **reception**, but a good program!
- Mina: She's right.
- Janet: How much will everybody have to pay?
- Touran: Let us say 35 rials. That's not too much for each of us to pay, is it?
- Janet: I don't think so. Most of us are **willing** to pay 50 rials or even more to make it a **pleasant** party.
- Touran: Good. We'll ask everybody else today and see what they think about it.



PASTRIES

$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ +24 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ -20 \\ \hline 54 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 255 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \overline{)20} \end{array}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Addition	Subtraction	Multiplication	Division	Fraction

GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

Look at the following use of **BE+ING** for future time:

- Who is coming to the party tomorrow?
Who's paying for the party?
When are you going to Europe?
When are they visiting us?

NOTE: **BE+ING** is sometimes used for future time.

1 program = programme

Exer

for future.

Example: They will give a big party next week.

They are giving a big party next week.

1. The club members will have a simple reception next week.
2. The children will go to the zoo tomorrow afternoon.
3. Mother will come home from the hospital soon.
4. When will you leave for Europe?
5. How will you go to the bus station in the morning?
6. My sister will graduate next week.

Exercise B. Make sentences with a form of BE+ING.

Examples: Offer your mother some pastries! (I, now)

I am offering my mother some pastries now.

Hold out your hand! (The man, yesterday)

The man was holding out his hand yesterday.

1. Meet your brother! (Pari, tomorrow)
2. Get used to your school! (I, now)
3. Go to the reception! (We, tomorrow night)
4. Add up these numbers! (They, last night)
5. Save up your money! (Javad, now)

C. Vocabulary Practice

Use one of the following words or phrases in each of the blanks.

planning - right - else - add - pastries - treasurer - provide - arithmetic.

1. "Whatwould you like today?"
"Nothing, thank you. This is all I need"
2. "What do you get when youfive and ten?"
"You get fifteen."
3. "Who will take care of the money?"
"Theof our club will."
4. "How much money do we have?"
"Just enough to buy some....."

5. "Is everyone going to the party next week?"
"Mehri is.....to go, but Iraj isn't."
6. "What is a treasurer usually good at?"
"He is good at"
7. "What must the members do before a reception?"
"They must.....a part of the money for the expenses."
8. "I think we can have a simple reception, but a good program."
"She's....."



TEST ONE

■ Reading Comprehension

Read the following text very carefully.

One of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived was Isaac Newton. Few men of that time were greater or wiser than he was, but he often forgot small things.

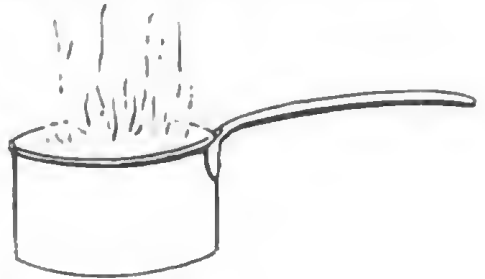
One morning Newton got up very early because he was working on a very difficult problem. He did not leave the problem to go to breakfast.

But his servant thought Newton needed food. Therefore, she went to his room with a pan of water and an egg.

She wanted to boil the egg and stay with Newton until he ate it. But he did not want to see anybody and said, "You can leave the egg with me. I'll boil it."

The servant put the egg on the table near Newton's watch and said, "You must boil it for five minutes. Then it will be ready to eat."

The servant left the room, but she was afraid that Newton might forget to eat the egg. She returned about an hour later and found Newton standing by the fire. The watch was boiling in the pan and Newton was standing near it with the egg in his hand!



WATER BOILING IN A PAN

A. Complete the following sentences with the best phrase (a, b or c).

1. Newton forgot small things because
 - ☐ a. he was not interested in breakfast.
 - ☐ b. he worked on difficult problems.
 - ☐ c. few men were greater or wiser than he.
2. He got up early because
 - ☐ a. he wanted to forget the problem.
 - ☐ b. he had a hard problem to solve.
 - ☐ c. he wanted to have breakfast.
3. The servant went into his room because
 - ☐ a. Newton called her.

- ☐ b. she wanted to eat breakfast.
- ☐ c. she thought Newton was hungry.
- 4. Newton boiled the watch because
- ☐ a. he wanted to eat something.
- ☐ b. the servant did not go out of the room.
- ☐ c. he was thinking about the problem.
- 5. The servant thought that
- ☐ a. Newton might not eat the egg.
- ☐ b. Newton might remember to look at his watch.
- ☐ c. Newton might boil the egg too long.

■ Structure I.

A. Change the following sentences into negative.

1. The scout laws are difficult to learn.
2. Our pleasant letter should surprise them.
3. We have made friends with many of the club members.
4. Your club has a very wise treasurer.
5. Will you let him join the scouts?

B. Ask questions with the question words in parentheses:

1. We have to add up these fractions. (What)
2. Pen friends often write to each other about the customs of their countries. (Who)
3. They merely provided tea and pastries for the reception because they didn't have much money. (Why)
4. Mr. Brown was very excited about the golden statues. (Which)
5. Maryam's letters are very interesting. (Whose)

C. Make new sentences with the phrases in the parentheses.

1. The scouts played music, sang and danced happily. (now)
2. He insists on simple receptions. (for ten years)
3. They do their arithmetic. (when I met them)
4. She has got rid of her old furniture. (yesterday)
5. He had to spell several words. (every day)

■ **Structure II.** Check the correct part (a, b, c or d).

1. "Can Susan go with Ali and Reza?"
"No, she isn't able to go with today."
☐ a. them
☐ b. they
☐ c. their
☐ d. him
2. "What kind of primary school is it?"
"It's a school."
☐ a. girl's
☐ b. girls'
☐ c. girls
☐ d. girl
3. "Where is the diploma?"
"The diploma is on the table."
☐ a. boy
☐ b. boy's
☐ c. boys
☐ d. boys'
4. "What did you eat?"
"They us some tea and pastries."
☐ a. offer
☐ b. are going to offer
☐ c. are offering
☐ d. offered
5. "Are the boys coming?"
"No, let them their studies."
☐ a. finish
☐ b. are finishing
☐ c. to finish
☐ d. finished
6. "What do farmers do with horses?"
"They make them"
☐ a. to work
☐ b. work
☐ c. worked
☐ d. that they work
7. "How much money did they take?"

"They took one thousand dollars with"

- ☐ a. their
- ☐ b. themselves
- ☐ c. them
- ☐ d. they

8. "What is in the refrigerator?"

"There is butter in it."

- ☐ a. a little
- ☐ b. a few
- ☐ c. any
- ☐ d. many

9. "What's in the cupboard?"

"There're cups in it."

- ☐ a. much
- ☐ b. a few
- ☐ c. any
- ☐ d. a little

10. "How much does your father earn?"

"He earns money."

- ☐ a. a lot of
- ☐ b. many
- ☐ c. few
- ☐ d. a few

11. "Does your pen friend write often?"

"No, she is very in writing."

- ☐ a. slowly
- ☐ b. slower
- ☐ c. slow
- ☐ d. the slowest

12. "How long is this bridge?"

"It is than that one."

- ☐ a. the longest
- ☐ b. long
- ☐ c. longest
- ☐ d. longer

13. "Who is she?"

"She is beautiful actress in the world."

- ☐ a. the most

- ☐ b. more
 - ☐ c. the more
 - ☐ d. most
14. "How long has he been here?"
"He's been here two years."
- ☐ a. since
 - ☐ b. for
 - ☐ c. before
 - ☐ d. from
15. "Has he surprised you?"
"No, he"
- ☐ a. doesn't
 - ☐ b. didn't
 - ☐ c. won't
 - ☐ d. hasn't
16. "You like scientific books,?"
"Yes, I do."
- ☐ a. do you
 - ☐ b. did you
 - ☐ c. don't you
 - ☐ d. didn't you
17. "They haven't had any experience,?"
"No, they haven't."
- ☐ a. have they
 - ☐ b. had they
 - ☐ c. haven't they
 - ☐ d. hadn't they
18. "There's no sign of him anywhere,?"
"No, there isn't."
- ☐ a. was there
 - ☐ b. is there
 - ☐ c. isn't there
 - ☐ d. wasn't there
19. "She hasn't seen the new film."
"..... I."
- ☐ a. So do
 - ☐ b. Neither do
 - ☐ c. So have

- ☐ d. Neither have
20. "We want to know the difficulty."
"So"
- ☐ a. he does
- ☐ b. wants he
- ☐ c. he wants
- ☐ d. does he